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(54) Title: INVISIBLE ANTIMICROBIAL GLOVE AND HAND ANTISEPTIC

(57) Abstract: An alcohol based hand surgical scrub, which includes cationic anti-microbial agent preservatives, cationic polymer film-forming agents and a skin emollient, and provides a long term residual, anti-microbial "invisible glove" on the skin. The composition provides an immediate reduction in bacterial microbes. The polymer system creates an invisible film on the skin following solvent evaporation. This invisible film provides a lasting anti-microbial barrier on the skin which acts to prevent microbial growth.

INVISIBLE ANTIMICROBIAL GLOVE AND HAND ANTISEPTIC

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an alcohol-based antiseptic surgical scrub, which leaves an anti-microbial invisible film or "glove" on the hands, following alcohol evaporation.

Description of Related Art

[0002] Diligent hand washing and the wearing of gloves by healthcare professionals are essential components of effective infection control in the healthcare environment. Healthcare professionals regularly wash their hands and wear gloves to control the spread of bacteria and infection from patient to patient, and to themselves.

[0003] Hand washing procedures are performed in several ways and include products such as an ordinary anti-microbial bar soap, skin disinfecting or pre-operative agents or rubbing alcohol. Such procedures and products contain anti-microbial agents such as alcohol, iodine, chlorhexidine digluconate, chloroxylenol, triclosan and hexachlorophenes. Gloving by the healthcare workers is a normal practice in the hospital setting to create a barrier that protects themselves and the patient from transmitted bacteria.

[0004] Healthcare workers commonly use scrub brushes impregnated with anti-microbial agents for antiseptic hand washing prior to surgical procedures and other invasive patient care procedures. These impregnated scrub brushes have proven to be an effective method of reducing the spread of infection in the healthcare setting. Anti-microbial solutions are specially designed for use in the scrub brush where the mechanical action of scrubbing with the brush creates a foam or lather. Before performing a surgical procedure, the surgical team uses surgical scrubs to disinfect their hands with such a standardized scrub procedure, usually lasting 5 to 10 minutes, then don sterile gloves before initializing the surgical procedure.

[0005] Alcohols, in general, are recognized for their disinfection properties. Rubbing alcohol, containing 70% ethyl alcohol (Formula 23-H) and 30% water, and isopropyl rubbing alcohol, containing 70% isopropyl alcohol and 30% water, are commonly used disinfectants. Alcohol is a potent anti-microbial agent, and, if used with surgical scrub, will cause significant mean log reduction of bacterial counts on the hands of healthcare workers. However, the use of alcohols for surgical scrubs has never become popular in the United States of America, even though the compound has very good properties for immediate reduction of microbial flora on the hands. This may be due to the fact that alcohol is a defatting agent. When applied to the human skin, it can make the skin very dry, often leading

to chapped and cracked skin. These characteristics thus often result in difficult and painful sensitivity for the users.

[0006] The prior art includes many examples of varying antiseptic skin cleaners and wipes, some of which include alcohol. U.S. Patent No. 4,678,606 discloses a personal liquid cleaning composition having a primary surfactant selected from the group of anionic, cationic, zwitterionic, amphoteric and semipolar surfactants, an auxiliary surfactant selected from certain ethoxylated aliphatic alcohols and a water-soluble polymeric thickening agent. U.S. Patent No. 4,374,126 discloses an alcohol insoluble antimicrobial topical lotion including a lower acrylate interpolymer. U.S. Patent No. 5,512,199 discloses an antimicrobial hand wipe which includes an alcohol. U.S. Patent No. 6,180,584 is directed to a film forming antimicrobial composition. Notably, this composition is an alcohol-free anti-microbial skin sanitizing composition.

[0007] However, none of these prior art products provide the benefits of the presently disclosed surgical scrub composition, which not only includes alcohol, but also provides the desired invisible, anti-microbial long-lasting film on the hands following solvent evaporation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention is an alcohol based hand surgical scrub, which includes dual anti-microbial agent preservatives, cationic polymer film-forming agents and provides a long term residual, anti-microbial "invisible glove" on the skin. The composition desirably comprises an alcohol, anti-microbial agent which prevents the growth of bacteria and a polymer system to form a barrier on the skin. The polymer system creates an invisible film on the skin following solvent evaporation. This invisible film provides a lasting anti-microbial barrier on the skin.

[0009] The composition desirably includes an alcohol, a positive charged anti-microbial agent, skin emollients and lubricants and a film-forming polymer system. The composition may also include one or both of methyl and propyl parabens and silicone. The anti-microbial agents prevent bacteria from growing back to the baseline of the normal skin flora population. The surgical scrub composition contains chemical ingredients to remove extraneous matter and organisms from the hands. Skin emollients and lubricants are also provided to prevent the defatting effect of the alcohol, thereby eliminating the dry, chapped feeling on the skin. Additional or complimentary anti-microbial agents are preferably included to serve as preservative and persistent active agents. These anti-microbial agents in the composition will improve the anti-microbial characteristics of the formulation and provide a long-term residual activity for the skin. As previously noted, the polymer system is

included to create an invisible film after the solvent is evaporated. This invisible film acts as a physical anti-microbial barrier or "glove" to protect the healthcare worker's hands. This film has an anti-microbial effect at least for six hours to prevent and kill the bacteria on the healthcare worker's hands.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

[0010] This invention may be satisfied by embodiments in many different forms, and is not limited to any specific or preferred embodiments of the invention, which are merely exemplary of the principles of the invention. Various other modifications will be apparent to and readily made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. The scope of the invention will be measured by the appended claims and their equivalents.

[0011] The surgical scrub composition of the present invention includes alcohol, a positive-charged anti-microbial agent, skin emollients and lubricants, and a cationic polymer film-forming thickening agent.

[0012] One or more alcohols are utilized in the surgical scrub composition due to alcohol's well known germicidal properties. Alcohols which may be used in the present composition include isopropyl alcohol, ethanol, and n-propanol. In the most preferred embodiment, ethyl alcohol is used. Preferably, alcohol is present in the surgical scrub composition in an amount from about 60 to about 95 weight percent, and most preferably, at about 71 weight percent.

[0013] Emollients are utilized in the surgical scrub composition of the present invention to lessen the drying effect of the alcohol on the skin. A preferred emollient is isopropyl palmitate, which is an ester emollient available from Amerchol Corporation of Edison, N.J. When used on the skin, isopropyl palmitate leaves a soft, non-sticky feel to the skin. Isopropyl palmitate is a lipophilic emollient, an oily, fatty substance which is water insoluble. Lanolin and its derivatives are a large group of fatty materials with active emollient properties that can be utilized as emulsifiers or lubricants in the composition.

[0014] The preferred embodiment includes glycerin as a hydrophilic emollient and a humectant to maintain the water in equilibrium. Glycerin is available from Spectrum Quality products. Glycerin is a water and alcohol soluble emollient that provides skin conditioning properties to the composition. In another embodiment, propylene glycol may be substituted for glycerin. Preferably, glycerin is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount of from about 0.1% to about 5%, and most preferably, about 1.4%.

[0015] The surgical scrub composition further includes a silicone fluid. Preferably, the silicone fluid is dimethicone copolyol, cyclomethicone and dimethicone. Most preferably, dimethicone is utilized. Dimethicone 350 is commercially available from General Electric Corporation. Silicone fluids provide good lubricating, aesthetic and occlusive action on the skin. Silicone fluids not only lubricate the skin surface, they also act as a gas barrier to reduce water vapor transmission. Silicone fluids are water and gas insoluble. Preferably, the silicone fluid is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from 0 to about 5%, and most preferably, about 0.03%.

[0016] Most hydrocarbons are derived from petrolatum crude by a fractional distillation process. Such hydrocarbons function as emollients due to their ability to lubricate and hold water at the skin surface due to their relative occlusivity. Mineral oil and isopropyl palmitate are included in the most preferred embodiment. Despite its lack of aesthetic properties, petrolatum may be utilized. Alternatively or additionally, lanolin derivatives may be included. Preferably, mineral oil is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from 0 to about 5%, and most preferably, about 0.2%. Preferably, isopropyl palmitate is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.1% to about 5%, and most preferably about 0.4%.

[0017] Preferably, the surgical scrub composition includes about 0.1% to about 5% of an emollient or emollients.

[0018] An anti-microbial agent is included in the surgical scrub composition to kill microorganisms and prevent or inhibit their growth and reproduction. In the absence of an antimicrobial agent, microbial flora will grow on the skin following alcohol evaporation. The antimicrobial agents present in the surgical scrub composition are selected to be compatible with the chemical and physical properties of the skin. In addition, the antimicrobial agent should be non-toxic and environmentally friendly.

[0019] As previously noted, the alcohol component of the surgical scrub composition is an excellent antimicrobial agent. It also acts as a preservative. However, following application of the surgical scrub composition, the alcohol will evaporate from the skin over time. In the most preferred embodiment, the residue remaining on the skin following alcohol evaporation will include an amount of an antimicrobial agent which also acts as a preservative. Suitable antimicrobial agents which act as preservatives may be selected from the class of phenols including para-chloro-meta-xylenol, bis-biguanides such as chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorhexidine diacetate or quaternium class such as benzethonium chloride, benzalkonium

chloride. Chloroxylenol, triclosan, hexachlorophenes, octenidine and quaternary compounds may be included. Hexetidine, germaben II, kathon CG, triclosan are other antimicrobial agents may also be suitable as preservatives. Benzethonium chloride and benzalkonium chloride (as hyamine 3500) are available from Lonza Inc., chlorhexidine digluconate is available from Xttrium Laboratories, germaben II is available from Sutton Laboratories. In a most preferred embodiment, benzethonium chloride, chlorhexidine digluconate (20%) and benzalkonium chloride (80%) are present. Preferably, benzethonium chloride is present in the scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.05% to about 5%, and most preferably, about 0.09%. Preferably, chlorhexidine digluconate (20%) is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.05% to about 5%, and most preferably about 0.45%. Preferably, benzalkonium chloride (80%) is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from 0 to about 5%, and most preferably, about 0.09%. Preferably, the composition includes about 0% to about 5% of an anti-microbial agent.

[0020] Methylparaben and propylparaben (both available from Mallinckrodt Chemical Company) are desirably included in the surgical scrub composition as preservatives. These are further desired for their moisturizing and film forming characteristics. Preferably, methylparaben is contained in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0 to about 5%, and most preferably about 0.03%. Preferably, propylparaben is present in the surgical scrub, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0 to about 5%, and most preferably, about 0.03%. One or both of these compositions are preferably included in the amount of about 0% to about 5% of the surgical scrub composition.

[0021] To create the desired residual film of the surgical scrub composition, cationic polymer thickening agents are employed. Thickening agents must be soluble in the alcohol and compatible with cationic ingredients. The cationic polymer thickening agents are preferably present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in the amount of about 0.1% to about 5%.

[0022] Incroquat behenyl TMS is most preferably used as a cationic polymer. It is a strong conditioning agent and an outstanding cationic emulsifier. This composition bonds to the skin due to the skin's negative charge. Incroquat behenyl TMS is a compound of 25% active solution of behenyl trimonium methosulfate in cetearyl alcohol and is available in flaked/pastel form and supplied by Croda Inc. Incroquat CR concentrate is preferably used as

an additional cationic polymer. Incroquat CR concentrate is available from Croda Inc. and is comprised of cetearyl alcohol, castor oil and stearalkonium chloride. This composition is a one-part formulating aid. It is a conditioner and self-emulsifier. The desired combination of the incroquat behenyl TMS and incroquat CR concentrate provides a smooth feel to the skin and neutralizes the static charge of the human skin. Preferably, incroquat BTMS is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.1% to about 5%, and most preferably about 0.4%. Preferably, incroquat CR is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from 0 to about 5%, and most preferably about 0.1%.

[0023] Alternative or additional polymers include cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and waxes.

[0024] The most preferred embodiment of the surgical scrub composition is as follows:

	% of Total (w/w)
1-Docosanol	1.00%
Benzethonium Chloride	0.09%
Chlorhexidine Digluconate, (20%)	0.45%
Dimethicone	0.03%
Ethyl Alcohol	71.00%
Glycerin	1.40%
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.09%
Incroquat BTMS	0.40%
Incroquat CR	0.10%
Isopropyl Palmitate	0.40%
Mineral Oil	0.20%
Methylparaben	0.03%
PEG-10 Behenyl Ether	1.50%
Propylparaben	0.03%
Purified Water	23.28%

[0025] The most preferred embodiment includes the additional components 1-Docosanol as a moisturizer and film forming substance, PEG-10 behenyl ether as a moisturizer, fragrance and water. Preferably, 1-Docosanol is present in the surgical scrub composition, by

weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.1% to about 5%, and most preferably about 1%. Preferably, PEG-10 behenyl ether is present in the surgical scrub composition, by weight percent of the entire composition, in an amount from about 0.1% to about 5%, and most preferably about 1.5%. Preferably, purified water is present in the surgical scrub composition, in an amount from about 1% to about 35%, and most preferably about 23%.

[0026] The surgical scrub composition does not cause skin irritation or sensitization. Additional advantages of the composition include its compatibility with positive-charged anti-microbial agents such as chlorhexidine digluconate, thus ensuring the effectiveness of the anti-microbial agent or agents. The included skin emollients and lubricants eliminate skin drying or chapping. These compositions counteract the defatting effect of the alcohol.

[0027] The surgical scrub composition includes anti-microbial agents, which act as both persistent active agents and suitable preservatives. This composition permits a very small amount of an anti-microbial agent to improve anti-microbial activities and provide long-term residual activity for the skin.

[0028] Traditionally, healthcare workers have scrubbed prior to every surgical procedure. An improved method may be to apply water to the skin, perform hand scrubbing at the beginning of the day using a scrub brush and anti-microbial scrub solution, rinsing the anti-microbial scrub solution with water, and then utilization of the composition of the present invention prior to subsequent surgical procedures. A high level of hand antisepsis can be achieved via this method without abrasive scrubbing multiple times a day.

EXAMPLES

[0029] The following examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention, but are only intended to be exemplary in nature.

[0030] Standard testing of the most preferred embodiment demonstrates its effectiveness as an antiseptic to provide an immediate reduction of microbes and then to prevent microbial growth back to baseline within a 6-hour period. The immediate log reduction was 2.65 on day 1, 2.92 on day 2 and 3.04 on day 3. The residual effect was a log reduction six hours after hand cleaning of 1.45 on day 1, 1.79 on day 2 and 2.18 on day 3. The residual anti-microbial activity is facilitated by the containment of the anti-microbial agent in the polymer film that is formed. The film forms an invisible "glove" containing an anti-microbial agent. The anti-microbial agent remains on the skin in the film and continues to be bactericidal over extended periods of time. The invisible glove prevents microbes that may be present on the

hands of the healthcare worker from infecting a patient and the glove also provides a barrier for microbes infecting the healthcare worker from the patient.

[0031] Through testing, the composition has been shown to exceed industry standards. The critical indices for this study were an immediate one (1) \log_{10} reduction in microorganisms on Day 1; an immediate two (2) \log_{10} reduction in microorganisms on Day 2; an immediate three (3) \log_{10} reduction in microorganisms on Day 5; and that microorganism populations from the approximately three (3) hour to three (3) hour and thirty (30) minute AND approximately six (6) hour to six (6) hour and thirty (30) minute samples not return to baseline level. Refer to Table I.

Table I: Statistical Summary of the \log_{10} Recovery Values of Most Preferred Embodiment

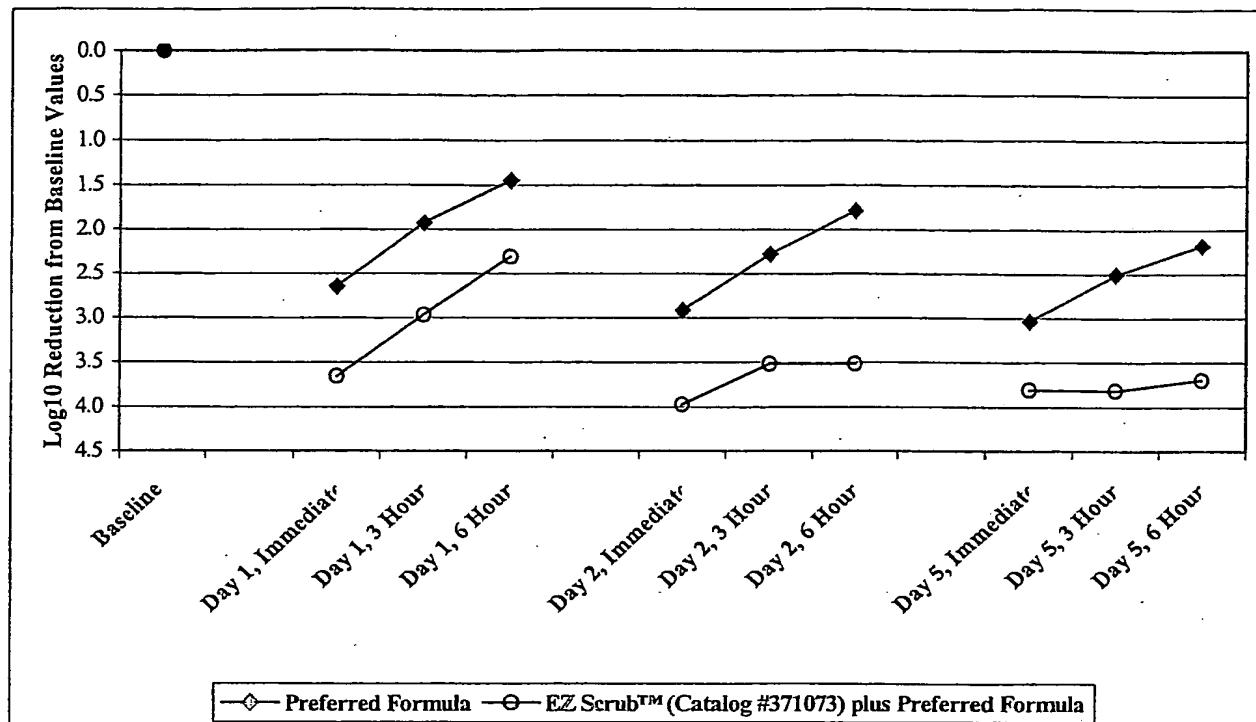
<u>Sample</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>95% Confidence Interval</u>	<u>\log_{10} Reduction from Baseline</u>	<u>TFM (1994) Required \log_{10} Reduction</u>
Baseline	36	6.01	0.40	5.88 to 6.15	N/A	
Day 1, Immediate	12	3.36	0.68	2.93 to 3.79	2.65	1
Day 1, 3 Hour	12	4.08	0.99	3.45 to 4.71	1.93	No return to baseline
Day 1, 6 Hour	12	4.56	0.68	4.13 to 4.99	1.45	No return to baseline
Day 2, Immediate	11	3.09	0.53	2.74 to 3.45	2.92	2
Day 2, 3 Hour	11	3.73	0.90	3.12 to 4.34	2.28	No return to baseline
Day 2, 6 Hour	12	4.22	0.81	3.70 to 4.73	1.79	No return to baseline
Day 5, Immediate	10	2.97	0.47	2.63 to 3.31	3.04	3
Day 5, 3 Hour	11	3.50	0.61	3.09 to 3.91	2.51	No return to baseline
Day 5, 6 Hour	11	3.83	1.01	3.15 to 4.51	2.18	No return to baseline

[0032] The most preferred embodiment was also tested in conjunction with a standard hand scrub utilizing a brush impregnated with an anti-microbial agent. The composition was applied to the hands of the test subjects one-half hour following the standard scrub. Test results showed an increased log reduction of microbes when the scrubbing and the preferred composition were used together. Log reductions of microbes were 3.66 for Day 1, 3.98 for Day 2, and 3.81 for Day 3. Residual activity was also increased with log reductions after six hours of 2.31 for Day 1, 3.52 for Day 2 and 3.70 for Day 3. Use of the preferred composition in conjunction with a standard scrub exceeded industry standards for anti-microbial compositions. Refer to Table II and Chart I.

Table II: Statistical Summary of the \log_{10} Recovery Values Using BD E-Z Scrub™ Catalog #371073 Plus Most Preferred Embodiment

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>95% Confidence Interval</u>	<u>\log_{10} Reduction from Baseline</u>	<u>TFM (1994) Required \log_{10} Reduction</u>
Baseline	38	6.10	0.38	5.97 to 6.22	N/A	
Day 1, Immediate	12	2.88	0.46	2.15 to 2.73	3.66	1
Day 1, 3 Hour	13	3.13	0.79	2.65 to 3.60	2.97	No return to baseline
Day 1, 6 Hour	13	3.79	0.88	3.26 to 4.32	2.31	
Day 2, Immediate	12	2.12	0.35	1.90 to 2.34	3.98	2
Day 2, 3 Hour	12	2.58	0.93	1.99 to 3.17	3.52	No return to baseline
Day 2, 6 Hour	12	2.58	0.66	2.16 to 3.00	3.52	
Day 5, Immediate	10	2.29	0.37	2.02 to 2.55	3.81	3
Day 5, 3 Hour	10	2.28	0.32	2.05 to 2.51	3.82	No return to baseline
Day 5, 6 Hour	12	2.40	0.49	2.09 to 2.71	3.70	

Chart 1: Graphical Presentation of the \log_{10} Reductions from Baseline for the Preferred Formula and BD E-Z ScrubTM [BD Catalog #371073] Plus Most Preferred Embodiment



THE INVENTION CLAIMED IS:

1. A surgical scrub composition comprising:
 - (a) an alcohol;
 - (b) a cationic anti-microbial agent;
 - (c) a skin emollient; and
 - (d) a film-forming cationic polymer system.
2. The surgical scrub composition of claim 1, further comprising a silicone.
3. The surgical scrub composition of claim 2, wherein the silicone includes one or more of the group of dimethicone copolyol, cyclomethicone and dimethicone.
4. The surgical scrub composition of claim 1, further comprising one or more of the group of methylparaben and propylparaben.
5. The surgical scrub composition of claim 1, wherein the anti-microbial agent is one or more of the group including chlorhexidine digluconate, chloroxylenol, para-chloro-meta-xylenol, chlorhexidine diacetate, benzethonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, hexetidine, germaben II, kathon CG, triclosan, hexachlorophenes, octenidine, and quaternary compounds.
6. The anti-microbial composition of claim 1, wherein the polymer system includes one or more of the group including incroquat behenyl TMS, incroquat CR concentrate, cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and waxes.
7. A method of disinfecting the skin comprising:
 - (a) applying prior to surgical procedures an effective amount of a surgical scrub composition including:
 - i. an alcohol;
 - ii. a cationic anti-microbial agent;
 - iii. a skin emollient;
 - iv. a film-forming cationic polymer system; and

(b) rubbing skin with composition until alcohol has evaporated.

8. A method of using a surgical scrub composition for hand antisepsis comprising:

- (a) applying a cleansing liquid to the skin;
- (b) scrubbing the skin with an anti-microbial scrub solution;
- (c) rinsing the anti-microbial scrub solution from the skin; and
- (d) applying an effective amount of a surgical scrub composition

including:

- i. an alcohol;
- ii. a cationic anti-microbial agent;
- iii. a skin emollient; and
- iv. a film-forming cationic polymer system.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the surgical scrub composition includes:

the alcohol in an amount from about 60 to about 95 weight percent of the total composition;

the cationic anti-microbial agent in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition;

the skin emollient in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition; and

the film-forming cationic polymer system in amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the surgical scrub composition includes a silicone in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the film-forming polymer system includes one or more of the group including incroquat behenyl TMS, incroquat CR concentrate, cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and waxes.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein effective amount is 20cc.
13. A surgical scrub composition comprising:
 - (a) one or more alcohols in an amount from about 60 to about 95 weight percent of the total composition;
 - (b) one or more film-forming cationic polymers in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition;
 - (c) one or more cationic anti-microbial agents in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition; and
 - (d) one or more skin emollients in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5 weight percent of the total composition.
14. The surgical scrub composition of claim 13, further comprising from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent of a silicone.
15. A surgical scrub composition comprising, in weight percent of the total composition:
 - (a) about 1 percent of 1-docosanol;
 - (b) about 0.45 percent of chlorhexidine digluconate;
 - (c) about 71 percent of alcohol;
 - (d) about 1.4 percent of glycerin;
 - (e) about 0.4 percent of incroquat BTMS;
 - (f) about 0.4 percent of isopropyl palmitate;
 - (g) about 0.06 percent of the group consisting of methylparaben and propylparaben; and
 - (h) about 23 percent of purified water.
16. A surgical scrub composition comprising:
 - (a) a preservative;
 - (b) chlorhexidine digluconate;
 - (c) a film-forming system including at least one of the group containing glycerin, methylparaben or propylparaben;
 - (d) alcohol; and
 - (e) water.

17. A surgical scrub composition comprising:

(a) one or more alcohols selected from the group of ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethanol and n-propanol;

(b) one or more cationic anti-microbial agents selected from the group of chlorhexidine digluconate, chloroxylenol, para-chloro-meta-xylenol, chlorhexidine diacetate, benzethonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, hexetidine, germaben II, kathon CG, triclosan, hexachlorophenes, octenidine and quaternary compounds;

(c) a skin emollient; and

(d) a film-forming cationic polymer system including one or more selected from the group of incroquat behenyl TMS, incroquat CR concentrate, cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, waxes, behenyl trimonium methosulfate containing compounds and stearalkonium chloride containing compounds.

18. The surgical scrub composition of claim 21, further comprising a silicone.

19. The surgical scrub composition of claim 21, further comprising one or more of methylparaben or propylparaben.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US04/09009

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61K 7/00; C11D 1/62, 1/94, 3/37, 3/22
US CL : 424/400, 404; 510/130, 131, 138, 159, 383

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WEST, STN (CAPLUS, MEDLINE), NPL (SCIRUS), PALM

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6,436,885 B2 (BIEDERMANN et al) 20 August 2002 (20.08.2002), columns 2, 3, 5, 6, 9-11.	1-8, 11, 17-19 -----
Y		9-10, 12-14, 16
X	US 6,451,748 B1 (TAYLOR et al) 17 September 2002 (17.09.2002), columns 3, 12, 15, 17-18.	1-8, 11, 17-19 -----
Y		9-10, 12-14, 16
Y	US 6,022,551 A (JAMPANI et al) 08 February 2000 (08.02.2000), columns 1-6.	9-10, 12-14, 16

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

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